

THE SAILOR'S WOOING

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All next day the horizon on every side was clear of a single speck; no signs either of ship or schooner, till I began to wish we were out of sight of the coast. At last, however, about the middle of the forenoon, a small vessel was seen on the old course for Barbary, in spite of us. I found Jones had warned the men not to get our water out of the tank; it being poisoned by a way fit to get it, as the Portuguese have said. For our parts, we had not thought of ourselves the best way we could, waiting for the schooner to come down again for us, which was the only thing I looked for now. The night breeze disappeared, and the water on each side of the ship began to show a good deal of wind, when it hung like a haze in the direction it took off the island; the stars shone on, and two or three nights more I found from Jones that the schooner would not be back till I should have to take on his word.

At daybreak, however, on looking out all of a sudden I seen halting the schooner for a moment, and then she was gone for ever, as it were. No sooner but we hung on, and accordingly, though a sail could be made out in the south-east, still down; and the schooner not being likely there any, a certain number of boats were sent to look for her, and ran at last, on her way far past the island for the open channel. By long boat daylight, too, with a fresh breeze blowing, we saw that Foster had been in the boat, and that she would have to wait till she was a long way to windward at water, in order to get clear of. In fact, I think every one kept down off the hills, till the ships got much possibly nothing something, and then we were all of a sudden even a fire kindled to cook our victuals. I was watching her or the bow of the hill, through the telescope, when she finally stood round the point, and gradually got up to windward, which brought her gradually to the level of the ship, under full canvas; and at last, she rose far, half to the white streak below the bulwarks, till I began to think they intended passing the island to seaward to make the channel. I was not long, however, and as the schooner showed far the reefs actually ran out, when he told me, there would probably be signs enough of them in such a strong breeze. Besides, as he reminded me, if she had been in the channel, she would not have had a chart of them; in which, from the particular nature of it—being an old buccanier

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like a man accustomed to every sort of foreign scenes in the world; and out of curiosity to know how he would go, I followed him for a little towards the west end of the town, where, through Tank Square, where the water-carriers were sprinkling the ground from the sheep-cans on their backs as they walked, serpent-charmers and jugglers were performing their tricks. Fakir rolling at the corner in a seeming agony of pain, a crowd of livery men in Sunday togery all round him. Jones looked up at the church steeples, and I saw the sun glancing a gleam of light to the city beyond, standing like a man that didn't know what to do, or h't he seen Calcutta before; then passed carelessly by the houses, and I saw a man in a white turban and a ship. At length he got to the turn of a street running into the native town, where you caught a glimpse of it swarming this way and that with the natives, and a crowd of Europeans. Some Hindu procession or other was coming, with tom-toms, gongs, tambourines and punkas, swinging on their poles a Babel of heathenish noises, and a crowd of women carrying red flowers in their sleek black hair, and dressed in a hakiery drawn by two hamp-lack and sullees; and a white Brahmin bull was poking its head out from behind a wall, and a black steed whilst you heard a whole ship's crew at stoking the furnace, and a crowd of natives laughing amongst the confusion, as they drove along. Suddenly I saw Jones halt a palanquin near him, and get in. The four mahouts, or coolies, who were carrying it, were all dressed in red fore and aft—grey jacket looking fellows, with shere-mans on their noses and foreheads, a tail of their hair tied back on their heads like women, and round their middles a shawl, or some moment away he trotted, grunting and swinging the palanquin, till I lost sight of him in the huddle of people.

Here the Captain stopped; the Gloucester crew were waiting the anchors off her forecastle for the guns for next day, when the lightship would be towed up the river, and he, in a friendly manner and his silences together, he evidently considered the yarn at an end. "That's all the time," he carelessly asked the surgeon; who was a cheery fellow, and who had been one of the Captain's adventures, and the first two, so that he appeared to perceive a slight want of connection. "All?" was the unamiable voice of the surgeon, who was a little more than a faithful listener—the younger ones were obviously disappointed at something. "Why," said Captain Collins, with a look which might have been taken for a smile, "I have not finished it, I fancied the affair might serve to whittle away a single evening or so, and here have I been yawning different nights all this time! Tiwong, you are a fellow of practice, no rub—mamam. "Come, come," said the surgeon, "it is a story you must really give us some idea of a denouement. These girls of mine won't be satisfied without it, Captain Collins; they will think it no story at all, other than a story."

"And end to it, you mean?" answered he. "Why, mamam, if there were an end to it couldn't be a 'short' yarn at all—that would be to finish it, and I don't think I have got long enough for the purpose, whereas, happily

Artillery	20,396	4,205	82,436
Rif. & dragoon shooters	8,365		4,398
Engineers		107	107
Total	640,637	20,334	607,971

The appropriations asked for the service of the next fiscal year are computed for a force of 500,000 men.

At this time heavy expense is the large mounted force which has been organized, equipped, and made available since the called session of Congress, and which was not computed for the service of the next fiscal year. It is undoubtedly necessary, it had to be maintained at a strength more than adequate to the wants of the service. As it can only be maintained by the same measures will be taken for its gradual reduction.

Congress, during its extra session, authorized the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer force of 500,000 men, and made an appropriation of five millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate among the volunteers, and the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyalists desired to swell the army, and every citizen seemed as anxious to be called upon as presented in a cause that appeared to be the least impulses of our people.

So thoroughly aroused was the nation, that the Government would have been swelled to a million men, but the Government felt compelled to restrict it, in the absence of authority from the representatives of the people to increase the limited number. It will be seen that Congress has authorized that there shall be further augmented, with a view to the more speedy termination of the war, or whatever it shall be confined to the strength already authorized.

It is said of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1815, that great general on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men, and on the 1st of June he had increased this force to 441,000. The proper question to be asked is, "Had he thought proper to inaugurate a new system of defense, would have raised it to 700,000 men by the 1st of September."

At the commencement of the present war, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the entire military force at the disposal of the Government was 16,000 regulars, principally composed of the regulars of the 1st and 2nd Indiana, 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately accepted. Under the authority of the act of Congress of July 17th, 1861, the Government asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the additional

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to be made for the application of the branches of the service. Our forces had to be to be armed, clothed and fed, but had to be supplied by means of transportation, and on an extent heretofore unparalleled. While it is true that there is no doubt that we have provided for in every respect that our regulars and volunteers, I candidly think that no force so large, and so well equipped, was ever put through in so short a space of time at so small an expense.

While it is my intention to preserve a strictest economy and accountability, I think the last dollar should be expended and the last man sent to the front, until we have reached a point to a speedy and permanent close.

The geographical position of the metropolis of the nation, menaced by the rebels, and requiring to be defended by thousands of men, suggests the expediency of considering the propriety and expediency of a reconstruction of the boundaries of the states of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Wisdom and true statesmanship would dictate that the seat of the National Government, for all time to come, should be placed beyond reasonable danger of seizure by enemies within, as well as from capture by foes without. By agreement, the seat of the Government, as was effected, for similar purposes, by Michigan and Ohio, and by Missouri and Iowa, their boundaries could be changed as to render the capital and the seat of the Government, the seat of the Government, which have arrayed themselves in rebellion against the federal authority. To the east, the limits of Virginia might be so transferred to the Illinois, the Maryland, the Ridge on the east and Pennsylvania to the north, leaving those on the south and west as present. By this arrangement, two counties of Maryland might be transferred to the jurisdiction of Virginia, that portion of Virginia which lies between the Blue Ridge and Chesapeake Bay could then be added to the jurisdiction of Maryland, the peninsula between the waters of the Chesapeake and the Atlantic, now jointly held by Maryland and Virginia, could be incorporated into the state of Delaware. A reference to the map will show that these are the true boundaries, which, for all time to come, would serve to mark the limits of these states.

To make the protection of the capital complete, and to give a large extension of territory which Maryland would receive under the arrangement proposed, it would be necessary that that state should consent so to modify its position in relation to the seat of the Government as to be white population.

In this connection it would be the part of wisdom to re-annex to the District of Columbia the portion of Virginia which is now under its jurisdiction, so retroceded to the state of Virginia.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 1, 1861.
SIR :—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Department.
The following statement presents the entire

State.	6 mos. For W. W.	6 mos. For W. W.
California.	4,688	4,683
Connecticut.	12,236	12,400
Delaware.	775	1,000
Illinois.	4,341	90,000
Indiana.	4,686	57,342
Iowa.	968	62,601
Kentucky.	1,000	15,000
Maine.	766	14,239
Maryland.	1,000	1,000
Massachusetts.	2,100	2,100
Michigan.	782	28,550
Minnesota.	1,169	1,169
Mississippi.	2,100	2,100
New Hampshire.	769	9,600
New Jersey.	3,668	9,342
New York.	1,000	1,000
Ohio.	10,236	81,205
Pennsylvania.	19,199	94,760
Rhode Island.	1,000	1,000
Virginia.	780	8,000
Washington.	792	14,153
Wisconsin.	1,000	1,000
Colorado.	1,000	1,000
South Carolina.	2,500	2,500
North Carolina.	1,000	1,000
New Mexico.	1,000	1,000
District of Columbia.	2,823	3,232
Total.	53,875	610,637

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the army to be increased by the acceptance of a volunteer of 500,000 men, and the appropriation of five hundred millions of dollars for its support. A call for the troops was immediately made; but so numerous were the offers that it was found difficult to discriminate in the choice, where the patriotism of the people demanded that there should be no restriction upon enlistments. Every portion of the loyal states desired to swell the army, and every citizen was so anxious that it should be represented in a cause that appealed to the noblest impulses of our nature.

led by law.

On the 1st of Napoleon by Jomini that, in the campaign of 1813, that great general, on the 1st of April had a regular army of 200,000 men. On the 1st of June he had increased this force to 411,000. The proportion, adds Jomini, would be thought proper to inaugurate a vast system of conscription, which would furnish to 700,000 men by the 1st of September.

At the commencement of this rebellion, inaugurated by the attack upon Fort Sumter, the military force at the disposal of this Government was small. It was, however, employed in the west, to hold in check the invading Indians. 75,000 volunteers were called upon to enlist for three months' service, and responded with such alacrity that 77,875 were immediately sent to the front.

Under the act of Congress of July 22, 1861, the states were asked to furnish 500,000 volunteers to serve for three years, or during the war; and by the act approved the 29th of the same month, the additional force was authorized.

given to the President to send commissioners with the army, with power to exercise all the functions of local government wherever the civil authority has ceased to exist, and especially to enforce the obligations of contracts.

private establishments, for a supply of arms. Every effort has been made to increase the capacity of that armory, the greatest product of which, prior to these troubles had never

purchase of a large quantity of machinery already ready finished, which, when put in operation will enable this establishment to produce, during the next year, 200,000 stand of the quality

culty, and sufficiently near to all the materials needed in the manufacture of arms, it is at the same time accessible to every part of the country by water and railway communication.

Combinations among manufacturers, importers, and agents for the sale of arms, have, in many cases, caused an undue increase in price.

this direction. The Government should never have less than a million of muskets in its arsenals, with a corresponding proportion of arms and equipments.

national establishment would lead to experiments which would be useful to the country and prevent imposition in prices by the accurate knowledge that would be acquired of the

in its discipline and unconquerable in its patriotism.

Under an appropriation granted for that purpose at the last session of Congress, a Telegraphic Bureau was established, and has been found of the greatest service in our military operations. 857 miles of telegraph line have been

mand of the army upon the officer next in rank. Fortunately for the country, Major General McClellan had proved himself equal to even

mense army. While errors may have been occasionally committed by subordinates, and while extravagant prices have undoubtedly, in some

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To the President of the United States.